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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

**Addams, Jane.** *Newer Ideals of Peace.* Pp. xviii, 243. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907.

This is the latest volume of the Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology, edited by Prof. R. T. Ely, and to which Miss Addams has already contributed the volume, "Democracy and Social Ethics."

It is given to but few people to have the rare combination of power of insight and of interpretation possessed by Miss Addams. The present book shows the same fresh virile thought, and the happy expression which has characterized her work. She is looking at the development of American life to see what the real meaning thereof may be. She finds its center in the great industrial development, and it is by this same development that she would test our ideas and ideals. The discussion is divided into eight chapters. First the introduction, showing that newer ideas of peace are dynamic, and that they are driving out the older conceptions. Then follows a chapter on "Survivals of Militarism in City Government," showing that the lack of adjustment between present governmental methods and existing conditions results in a reversion to the military type, and that to some extent we have lost faith in democracy itself. In chapter three she discusses "Failure to Utilize Immigrants in City Government." This is continued in chapter four, "Militarism and Industrial Legislation." Chapter five is devoted to "Group Morality in the Labor Movement." Chapter six to the "Protection of Children for Industrial Efficiency." Chapter seven deals with the "Utilization of Women in City Government," and the final chapter with the "Passing of the War Virtues."

There is nothing of namby pamby sentimentalism in Miss Addams's idea of the peace movement. She is trying to show, and this she does with great success, that from the most despised groups of to-day in American life are coming some of the highest ideals, which will become the possession of the American people in future days, unless our development is checked. The volume is most inspiring, and deserves wide recognition.

**Baker, J. H.** *American Problems.* Pp. vii, 222. Price, \$1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Bernhard, Ludwig.** *Handbuch der Löhnungsmethoden.* Pp. 234. Price, 3.20m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1906.

This German work is really an abridgment of the well-known volume by Schloss on "Methods of Industrial Remuneration," with certain pertinent

additions. The portion of the latter book relating to profit sharing is entirely eliminated and the study of wage systems is brought up to date.

The plan is that of a free translation of Schloss's work, with supplementary discussions and interpolations in those chapters most needing revision. The book opens with a valuable introduction by the author, in which the theory underlying different wage systems is discussed, the graphic method of illustration being used to add to the clearness of exposition. Among other new material is an essay on the piecework system, a labored summary of the principal wage systems, and a final chapter on the future methods of industrial remuneration. A few interesting charts showing the working of various wage systems are appended.

Methods of remuneration are well worth considerable study. They are problems vitally affecting both employer and employee. Every contribution to the subject should be applauded.

**Blackman, W. F.** *The Making of Hawaii*. Pp. xii, 266. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

This is a reprint, with practically no changes, of a volume first issued in 1899. The author has attempted to give a sketch of the social evolution of Hawaii. The history divides into three periods: First, prior to the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, in 1778; second, ending with the arrival of the American missionaries in 1820; third, the present time. He gives a general survey of the history of the Kanakas which is fairly satisfactory, although not in detail, and which is marred by his wandering from description into explanations of the views of various ethnologists. In the second period he is discussing the changes which come to the people as a result of the contact with the outside world, while in the latter period he naturally lays much emphasis upon the missionary activity. A brief synopsis of the political history leading to the absorption by the United States is presented. He believes the native Hawaiians are destined to disappear, and the problem of the future turns upon the ability of the white stock to work in the tropics. Here he wanders from Hawaii into discussions of the views of various students. In spite of many defects in balance of topics treated and in method of presentation, the volume is accurate and gives a very good comprehensive view of the development of the islands.

**Bosanquet, Helen.** *The Family*. Pp. 344. Price, \$2.75. London and New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Bosc, H.** *Les Droits Législatifs du Président des Etats Unis d'Amérique* (Thèse pour le Doctorate.) Université d'Aix-Marseille. Pp. viii, 287. Paris: A. Rousseau, 1906.

**Butterfield, Virginia M.** *Parental Rights and Economic Wrongs*. Pp. 92. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Stockham Publishing Company, 1906.

**Clement, E. W.** *A Handbook of Modern Japan*. Sixth edition. Pp. x, 423, Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The real worth and success of Mr. Clement's "Handbook of Modern Japan" is most clearly attested by the demand for this sixth edition in two years' time from the first appearance of the book.

This latest edition differs from the previously published only in the addition of a chapter on the Russo-Japanese war, and in bringing the statistical data up to date. The new chapter covers but twenty-four pages, it is true, yet in that space the author has clearly set forth the causes and events leading up to the war, the progress of hostilities and critical movements, and, finally, the results of the war, not the least of which is the new vision it has given the world of what Japan is and what it may be in the future.

Since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan the latter country has been the subject of a vast amount of literature. But in all the host of books none can be more highly recommended for general use than this "Handbook" by Clement. In its three years before the reading world it has become well known to many persons interested in Eastern conditions. For those not already familiar with its pages there is waiting a great store of interesting information concerning the economic, social and political life in Japan. Not the least valuable and interesting are the varied statistical tables contained in the elaborate appendix. It is an unpretentious book of very high character—well printed and well illustrated.

**Cords, Th. M.** *Die Bedeutung der Binnenschifffahrt für die Deutsche Seeschifffahrt.* Pp. viii, 429. Price, 9.20m. Berlin: J. G. Cotta.

The subtitle of this painstaking monograph states that it is a study of German maritime commerce in its dependence upon internal navigation during the period 1890-1903. This book furnishes a commercial picture showing routes, organization, policy and trade. It is one of the kind of studies which appears but rarely outside of Germany and makes the student wish that we had such a book upon America.

**Crozler, J. B.** *The Wheel of Wealth.* Pp. xix, 526. Price, \$4.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Edwards, W. S.** *Into the Yukon.* Pp. xii, 324. Price, \$1.50. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company

This book is a brief and well illustrated narrative of daily journeyings during a two months' vacation trip. It is written in the form of letters and covers a lengthy trail, reaching from Cleveland, Ohio, via the Canadian route, to Seattle, Skagway and Dawson, and back to St. Louis, via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver.

The book has reached its second edition because it is written by a good observer; who tells us many interesting facts descriptive of economic and social conditions and prospects. While the title pertains to the Yukon, at least half of the book deals with the southern part of the route. One tendency of the book is to clear away some of the glamour of the west and help explain why, after all, the western third of the United States has less people than some single Eastern States.

**Edwards, W. S.** *Through Scandinavia to Moscow.* Pp. 237. Price, \$1.50.

Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company, 1906.

This book represents the letters written by the author to his father during a journey through the regions named in the title. These letters are now assembled in a volume by themselves. The personal touches and impressions—interesting incidents well told—make an unusually attractive account of a traveler's experiences. But the book adds relatively little to the general information concerning the regions described. The author does not lay claim to having discovered new conditions, and it is well.

Here and there an occasional careless statement threatens to shatter the reader's faith in the accuracy of the book as a whole. To speak of New York as having "wealth of coal and iron, with immense primeval forests," by way of comparison with Denmark, is more ridiculous than effective. Denmark, credited with only "sixteen hundred thousand" people by Mr. Edwards, claimed to have over two million by the census of 1900. Fortunately, however, such errors are few in number, the author having confined himself largely to records of observation and impressions received.

The book is profusely illustrated with pictures taken by the author. But unfortunately they are not of a high class of workmanship. Many views of real value have been spoiled.

But on the whole the book is worth reading. Its story is pleasantly told, with many interesting items well worth remembering.

**Ehrenburg, H.** *Die Eisenhüttentechnik und der Deutsche Hüttenarbeiter.*

Pp. 204. Price, 4.50m. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1906.

**Fanning, Clara E.** *Selected Articles on the Enlargement of the United States Navy.* Pp. 134. Price, \$1.00. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Company, 1906.

In this volume of one hundred and thirty-four pages are collected fifteen articles and addresses dealing with the United States navy. All have been printed before, most of them in our leading magazines. The object of the book is to present material on both sides of the question: "*Resolved, That the policy of substantially enlarging the American navy is preferable to the policy of maintaining it at its present strength and efficiency.*" The book is designed for the use of high school debating societies.

**Ferri, E.** *The Positive School of Criminology.* Pp. 125. Price, 50 cents.

Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Fleming, W. L.** *Documentary History of Reconstruction.* Vol. I. Pp. xviii, 493. Price, \$5.00. Cleveland: A. H. Clarke Company, 1906.

For many years the author, professor of history in West Virginia University, has been gathering data on the question of reconstruction. Meantime, his many articles and his book on the history of the "Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama," reviewed in *THE ANNALS* in March, 1906, have made him authority on the subject. The number of documents collected was so great

that to reproduce them in their entirety was evidently impossible. The author was, therefore, compelled to digest them and give merely important excerpts. In so far as possible he avoids the expression of any personal position and tried to give by quotations the actual views of all the parties to the various controversies.

It is obvious, therefore, that little can be said in the way of criticism upon the text of the book. If the author failed in any way to fairly represent divergent positions, or intentionally suppressed important documents, he would have laid himself open to deserved censure. It is a pleasure, therefore, to state that, so far as the reviewer can discover, Dr. Fleming has been extremely impartial in his dealing with the facts, that he has been singularly successful in selecting important quotations, so that the fundamental positions of the different men involved are accurately set forth. Too much credit cannot be given Professor Fleming for his untiring search for documents. We can only regret that it is necessary to exclude so much of their contents from the volume itself.

The present volume contains six chapters: (1) The South After the War, Economic and Social Conditions; (2) Plans, Theories and Problems of Reconstruction; (3) Restoration by the President; (4) Race and Labor Problems: "Black Codes"; (5) The Freedmen's Bureau and the Freedmen's Bank; (6) Reconstruction by Congress. There are likewise five illustrations which add to the interest of the book. Those who have occasion to deal with the problems growing out of the Civil War, or who wish to better understand the difficulties involved in the readjustment, will be very grateful to Mr. Fleming for reproducing so much contemporaneous testimony. If the second volume is up to the standard of the first, they will prove reference books of very great value.

**Fohr, F., und Lotz, T.** *Statistische Mitteilungen des Kantons Basel-Stadt.*  
Pp. 62. Basel: J. Frehner.

**Forbes-Lindsay, C. H.** *America's Insular Possessions.* Two Vols. Pp. 1126. Price, \$10.00. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company, 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Graham, J., and Oliver, G. R. S.** *Spanish Commercial Practice.* Parts I and II. Price, \$1.25. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

These two volumes represent a class of commercial publications of which we stand in need. They are written for use in the schools of England by the Secretary for Higher Education of the City of Leeds. The object is to cover the whole field of Spanish commercial practice by a series of inductive lessons illustrating the language, forms and commercial customs in use in the countries where Spanish is the language of commerce. The treatment is such that the books will be of value to the exporter dealing with Spanish countries as well as to the student, since ready reference can be had to any of the forms in regular use in carrying on the business communications. Throughout the advanced book, moreover, there are inserted numerous notes giving hints and suggestions as to the best channels by which to obtain

reliable information in regard to prospective clients, how to save money by an alternative method of drafting a document, how best to forward goods, the procedure that must be complied with in recovering moneys and a host of other details which the average business man has no opportunity to learn except by expensive experience.

The books should prove especially valuable both to classes in commercial Spanish and to those actively engaged in foreign trade.

**Hendrick, F.** *The Power to Regulate Corporations and Commerce.* Pp. lxxii, 516. Price, \$4.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Hershey, A. S.** *The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War.* Pp. xii, 394. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Hill, D. J.** *A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe.* Vol. II. Pp. xxv, 663. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Holdich, T. H.** *Tibet, the Mysterious.* Pp. xii, 356. Price, \$3.00. New York: F. A. Stokes Company, 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Homans, J. E.** *Self-Propelled Vehicles.* Pp. 598. Price, \$2.00. New York: Theodore Audel & Co., 1907.  
Reserved for later notice.

**De Hostos, E. M.** *Moral Social.* Pp. 262. Price, 5p. Madrid: Bailly-Bailliere é Hijos, 1906.

This small volume of 262 pages, now in its second edition, summarizes in a clear and interesting manner the chief theories concerning the evolution of society. The book is divided into two parts, the first treating of the duties of the individual as a member of society and what are the forces in society impelling to advance. The latter portion treats of the relations between morality and the various forms of social organization.

**Jenny, Oskar Hugo.** *Das Englische Hülfskassenwesen in neuester Zeit.* Pp. 77. Berne: Stämpfli & Co.

This monograph is an investigation of the English Friendly Societies, including the various aspects of their work. The legislation on this subject is briefly reviewed; its more salient features are portrayed, and the growth of the societies since 1875 is given special attention. The statistics in respect to their number, membership, capital and expenditure are carefully presented and discussed, and the relative importance of the various forms of insurance is designated.

The conclusions of the author are embodied in a very complete summary, and a number of valuable tables are conveniently appended.

**Johnson, W. F.** *Four Centuries of the Panama Canal.* Pp. ix, 461. Price, \$3.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Jourdan, P.** *Etude Juridique sur Les Trusts.* (Thèse pour le doctorat, Université d'Aix-Marseille.) Pp. 210. Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 1906.

**Joyce, P. W.** *A Smaller Social History of Ancient Ireland.* Pp. xii, 574. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Julhiet, E.** *Les Tribunaux spéciaux, pour enfants, aux Etats-Unis; en France* par Henri Rollet; en Angleterre par Marcel Hleine; en Allemagne par Maurice Gastambide. Preface de M. Béranger membre de l'institut. Paris: Administration de la Revue l'Enfant, 13, rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie, 1906.

"Children's Courts Abroad." One excellent result of organized charity and organized penology is the rapidity with which attention can be focussed upon some new social endeavor. Still more, it furnishes conductors by which the new impulse can be rapidly communicated. When the first juvenile court was established in Chicago, in 1899, it soon attracted the attention of the whole country. Judge Murphy, of Buffalo, was prompt to follow, and Judge Lindsey, of Colorado, soon showed the personal accent and character which might be given by the judge. None of this work was done in isolation. Independent European observers soon began to study the question, and some of them crossed the ocean for the purpose. The report published by the government for the International Prison Commission was widely distributed in Europe, and the results of the independent investigation referred to have been freely printed abroad.

The little volume published in French by La Revue de l'Enfant is made up of four papers. M. Edouard Julhiet gives an account of the origin and history of children's courts of the United States. A long residence in this country and a thorough understanding of institutions has well fitted M. Julhiet for his task. He has presented effectively the salient points and essential principles of the juvenile court system, while noting variations and method in different states. M. Julhiet defines in a single phrase the American system as "a fruitful co-operation in which the court, far from usurping the function of the family, obliges the family to fulfil its natural duties."

As the result of a lecture of M. Julhiet before the Musée Social, an impulse was given to the application of the system in France. It was recognized that the American judge has a greater power than the French judge in being able to return a child to its family while at the same time putting him under a probation officer, who can summon him again before the judge if his conduct require it. Without waiting for new legislation, steps were taken, through the active interest of M. H. Rollet, to secure an application of the probation system for children by a somewhat elastic application of existing laws. It is impossible to say yet what the result of this experiment



will be, but M. Rollet is hopeful, and the indications are that France will before long establish the children's court as a part of its legal system.

The third paper, by Marcel Kleine, gives an account of juvenile courts in England, with special reference to Birmingham. M. Maurice Gastambide writes of the progress made in the recent German civil code in providing for a form of guardianship exercised by courts of the first instance. In Berlin and Munich there are courts exclusively occupied with cases of children.

The volume is illustrated with pictures of the Denver juvenile court. The leader of the suspended sentence law in France, Senator Béranger, writes a sympathetic preface.

**Lucas, C. P.** *The Canadian War of 1812.* Pp. 270. Price, \$3.00. New York: Oxford Press, 1906.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Mackaye, J.** *The Politics of Utility.* Pp. xiii, 179. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1906.

*Manhattan (How) is Governed.* Pp. 117. Price, 25 cents. New York: Citizen's Union, 1906.

**Marcaggi, A.** *Les Messages Présidentiels en France et aux Etats Unis.* (Thèse pour le Doctorat, Université d'Aix-Marseille.) Pp. xii, 183. Paris: L. Larose & L. Tenin, 1906.

**McPherson, L. G.** *The Working of the Railroads.* Pp. viii, 273. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

The separate chapters of "The Working of the Railroads" consist of a course of lectures delivered by Mr. McPherson at Johns Hopkins University, but the material which they contain was derived while the author was in the departments of traffic, finance, accounts and general management of several leading railroads. The title of the book is not wholly appropriate, as the author does not so much analyze the technical work of the individual railroad departments as the general principles which they pursue in their work. In describing these general principles, however, the author presents some of the information which he attained while in the railway service.

The separate chapters deal with construction and operation, traffic, accounting and statistics, financial and executive administration, correlation and integration of the railroads and with their relations to the public and the state. In the discussion of these subjects no original doctrines are advanced; neither is the technical working of the railroads fully analyzed. But the general and elementary principles of railroad transportation are explained in an interesting way, and, in their explanation, information of interest both to the voter and the student is presented.

**Meakin, Annette M. B.** *Russia: Travels and Studies.* Pp. xx, 450. Price, \$4.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906.  
Reserved for later notice.

Muhll, F. V. *De l'Appuleio Saturnino Tribuno Plebis*. Pp. 106. Basel: Werner-Riehm, 1906.

Munsterberg, G. *Amerikanisches Armenwesen*. Pp. 120. Price, 2.40m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1906.

Murray, D. *Japan*. Pp. 567. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906. A revised and enlarged edition of Murray's "Japan," which appeared first in 1894.

In the original edition the author's aim was to give a full history of the development of modern Japan—or from the beginning of the nation to the establishment of constitutional government, in 1890. The value of the book, in its original intent, is well recognized, while Murray's close relationship with Japanese institutions—serving as superintendent of education in the empire from 1873 to 1879—made possible an appreciative interpretation of Japanese conditions.

The present revision has been done by Mr. Albert Whitehorse, with two chapters by no less distinguished an author than Baron Kentaro Kaneko. The revision consists mainly in addition rather than in actual alteration. The original historical development allows the main body of the book to remain unchanged from the first edition. The later chapters, however, treat of the history of Japan from about 1890 to 1906, with the most stress laid on the war with Russia and the resources of Japan as set forth by Baron Kaneko.

In these latter respects the book differs but little from many of the other numerous books published since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The real claim of the book depends not on the revised features so much as on the whole view it gives of Japanese history from the beginning of the empire down to the present time.

Ober, F. A. *Ferdinand De Soto and the Invasion of Florida*. Pp. 285. Price, \$1.00. New York and London: Harper Brothers, 1906.

Romance plays little part in the histories of to-day. Cause and effect, economic facts and the prosaic side of history receive more emphasis. But romance and personalities should have their place, and in the lives of explorers economic facts fail to destroy a sense of adventure. In this little volume Mr. Ober has given us a splendid story of the personality and of the days of wonder and adventure of De Soto. Spanish-American history is not new to the author, for he has already given to the public the lives of Columbus, Cortes, Pizarro and Balboa. The story is based upon splendid authority, and the author has shown a close adherence to the facts. Among those who joined De Soto's expedition to Florida were several Portuguese from Elvas, and to one of these we owe the best account of the wanderings. "The True Relation of the Fidalgoas of Elvas" is probably the best of three contemporary narratives. The other two are the "Conquest of Florida," written by Biedma, the king's factor on the expedition, and a journal kept by Rodrigo Rangel, De Soto's secretary. The author points out that the narratives of the Fidalgo and Rangel, written and published separately, are

corroborative and agree generally with an account gathered from the soldiers forty years after by Garcilaso in his "La Florida del Inca." The author has also availed himself of the researches of such Spanish scholars as Irving and B. Smith. These works form the basis of this volume.

The story of the early life of De Soto in Spain, his service under the crafty and cruel Pedrarias in the wilds of Panama and Nicaragua, the part he played in Peru and his relation to Pizarro, are told in a fascinating manner in the first five chapters. Spurred on by the remarkable accounts about Florida from the lips of Cabeza de Vaca, a survivor of the Narvaez expedition to Florida, he seeks new conquests and spoils, and is made Adelantado of Florida. Then follows a most interesting account of the remarkable exploring expedition through the southeast in search of gold. The author has given us a splendid insight into the dealings of De Soto with the caciques or chiefs of the tribes through whose territory he passed on his wanderings to the Mississippi; neither has he left out of account some description of the manners and mode of life of the natives and of the country. Many quotations are given from the chronicle of the Fidalgo and others who were eye-witnesses. There is also a good map, tracing the route traversed to the Mississippi and thence to Mexico. On page 248 the author points out that "De Soto was not the discoverer of the Mississippi, nor the first European to look upon it," and cites that the mouth had been entered in 1520 by Alonzo Alvarez de Poinda, commander of an expedition sent out by De Garay, governor of Jamaica, and that Narvaez must have entered or crossed its mouth about 1528. This little volume is neither dry nor dull, and in its pages is recreated a good story of the adventures, dangers and thirst for gold of De Soto and his sturdy band.

**Oualid, W.** *Le Libéralisme Economique en Angleterre.* (Thèse pour le Doctorat, Université d'Aix Marseille.) Pp. 331. Paris: Bonvalet-Jouve, 1906.

**Pearson, H. C.** *What I Saw in the Tropics.* Pp. 288. Price, \$3.00. New York: India Rubber Publishing Company, 1906.

Man is having a renaissance in plant conquest. We are adding new species to the cultivated list at a rate never before equaled. India rubber is one of the last, and the question of whether it is or is not at present on the list is answered in the affirmative by Mr. Henry C. Pearson, editor of the *India Rubber World*, of New York City. Mr. Pearson says that is what his book is about, but, as the author is not an academic man, but a man of affairs, and a journalist with lively interests, he has told us about many other things that he saw in a journey to Central America, the West Indies, Hawaii, Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula. The illustrations are profuse and interesting.

As an authoritative book on the present status of rubber cultivation it should be welcomed by the investor, the industrial prophet, and the students of economic geography and concrete economics.

**Pond, O. L.** *Municipal Control of Public Utilities.* Pp. 115. Price, \$1.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906.

**Robbins, H. (Ed.)** *Labor, Capital and the Public*. Pp. 220. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Public Policy Company.

This book treats of labor problems and their relations to employers and to the public. It is a compilation of articles and editorials exhibiting many phases of the question. Most of the latter are taken from *Public Policy*, *Wall Street Journal* and the *Boston Transcript*, and bear the characteristic stamp of those journals. The attitude of the book is a conservative one, with progressive tendencies. The editorials have the popular flavor and address themselves more readily to the casual reader than to the scientific student of labor questions. Several of the selected articles are, however, important expositions of particular features of the subject, and give the book an added value.

**Rosenqvist, O. A.** *Die Konsumgenossenschaft, ihr Föderativer Ausbau und Dessen Thorie*. Pp. 86. Basel: E. Birkhäuser, 1906.

**Roth, C.** *Die Auflösung der Tiersteinischen Herrschaft*. Pp. 178. Basel: Gasser & Co., 1906.

**Ruegg, A.** *Beiträge Erforschung der Quellenverhältnisse in der Alexander-geschichte des Curtius..* Pp. 119. Basel: E. Birkhäuser, 1906.

**Sears, J. H.** *The Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy and Paleontology of Essex County, Massachusetts*. Pp. 411. Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute.

This work represents the results of many years of careful study in one of the most complex geological areas in New England. Mr. Sears has succeeded admirably in his interpretation of Essex County geology, and has given the public one of the most thorough of all American regional studies. The book is especially valuable and interesting to any one at all familiar with Eastern Massachusetts localities, and may well stand as a model for workers in other fields.

A large number of unusually excellent plates and maps add much to the scientific value of the volume and maintain the high standard of work for which the Essex Institute has long been noted.

**Shambaugh, B. E.** *A Report on the Public Archives of Iowa*. Pp. 39. Des Moines: Historical Department of Iowa, 1906.

**Smythe, W. E.** *The Conquest of Arid America*. Second edition. Pp. xxv, 360. New York: Macmillan Company.

In this new and revised edition of "The Conquest of Arid America" the author has added the progress of the irrigation movement since the appearance of his first edition in 1900. The advance of irrigation in the last five years has been the most important part of its entire progress, for these years mark the beginning of the national activity in reclaiming large portions of the arid regions.

Mr. Smythe has occupied one of the foremost places in the irrigation movement during the last decade and a half. He is, therefore, especially well fitted

to write this history of what has been accomplished in making arid America habitable, and to forecast what the future may have in store by supplying water to the desert.

No one who is interested in current events can read Mr. Smythe's book without feeling the vastness of this conquest of the desert—what it means to the future of the United States. As the author expresses it, "the ninety-seventh meridian divides the United States almost exactly into halves. East of that line dwell seventy-five million people. . . . West of that line dwell five or six millions—less than the population of Pennsylvania. . . . And yet the vast territory to the west . . . is distinctly the better half of the United States." This comparison cannot help but seem startling to the easterner, who has always leaned toward the opinion that "Land that won't grow trees, won't grow anything."

But to the careful reader this book brings many startling revelations of the vast possibilities in the almost unknown West. The author is thoroughly imbued with the enthusiasm of the ardent westerner—eloquent in his support of western possibilities. Yet only occasionally does he seem to have been led astray by his enthusiasm. On the whole, his position seems to be fair-minded and conservative. He does not claim that irrigation alone means an earthly paradise. He constantly emphasises the fact that success in irrigation needs brains, energy, and, in the majority of cases, capital. His main claim is that with honest endeavor irrigation in the arid country will give far better profits per acre than will the most careful cultivation in the humid states.

The book is marred here and there by inferior typography. But it is valuable, interesting, entertaining—a clear, impartial presentation of all the aspects of the greatest achievement in present times, the conquest of arid America.

**Steiner, G.** *Napoleon I.* Pp. 47. Basel: Berichthaus, 1906.

**Taft, W. H.** *Four Aspects of Civic Duty.* Pp. III. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charles H. Scribner's Sons, 1906.

This is the fourth in the series of volumes that have been published as the "Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship." Mr. Taft approaches the subject of civic duty to interpret what should be the attitude of the average citizen, under different circumstances, toward the national government. He considers various phases of the duties of citizenship from four different positions: (1) From the standpoint of a recent graduate of a university; (2) from the standpoint of a judge on the bench; (3) from the standpoint of colonial administration, and (4) from the standpoint of the national executive. He holds it the first duty of all citizens to take an active interest in the community life—both the community of his daily associations and the larger community called the nation. The duty of actively partaking in the communal activities falls specially upon college trained men, who, since they have had special advantages, should assume special responsibilities.

Everyone should, by taking an active interest in the right government of

his own community, contribute what he can toward the cultivation of a law-abiding spirit—an attitude of mind on the part of the people at large which will prevent their ever being tempted to “take the law into their own hands.”

The attitude of every citizen toward our colonial possessions should be such as to influence the government in pursuing there a policy at once firm and benevolent—always governed by the spirit shown in the phrase, “The Philippines for the Filipinos.”

The last chapter is at once a criticism and an appreciation of our national government. The volume closes with the significant sentence: “When one looks into the system of government at Washington, and regards it from the standpoint of an impartial, tolerant citizen and critic . . . he cannot but reach the conclusion that we are a fortunate people who have progressed far in the development of an efficient public service and in vindicating the theory of popular government.”

**Taylor, H. C.** *Agricultural Economics*. (An Introduction to the Study of.)

Pp. viii, 327. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Taylor has had the opportunity to familiarize himself with both agriculture and economics. His youth on a farm gave that invaluable and almost irreplaceable familiarity that comes with experience. Then came a good agricultural college, work in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, study in Germany, and back to the west.

He says that the economics of agriculture “treats of the principles which should guide those engaged in that industry in the expenditure of energy in the production of economic goods, and also of those institutions which are necessary to impel the promoters of that industry to do that which best conserves the interest of society as a whole.” The book also sets out to analyze the conditions of agricultural production so that the legislative adjustments of agriculture may be intelligently made.

The book was doubtless written for economic classes in an agricultural college. Its fitness for that purpose can best be attested by men in that work. It will certainly familiarize the young man with many a problem that must be mastered by the broadly successful farmer.

**Thorpe, F. N., and Milligan, H. W.** *Civil Government of the United States and Illinois*. Revised edition. Pp. 355. New York and Philadelphia: Hinds, Noble and Eldredge, 1906.

This is a revised edition of a text book on civil government of the United States by Mr. Thorpe, and of Illinois by Mr. Milligan. The object primarily of such a book is no doubt, use in the schools of the State of Illinois. The civil government of the United States is divided into four parts, one each on the “Foundations of Government,” “Local Government,” “The Nation” and “State Papers.” The state papers division contains such as the Mayflower Compact, First Declaration of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. The appendix contains various tables, an account of the Australian ballot system, problems on civil government and questions for debate. The civil government of Illinois

contains sketches of the history of Illinois, civil government of Illinois and renominations and election; also the constitution of the state printed in full.

Less attention than is usual in such treatises is paid to the study of laws and of the frame of government and more attention to the relation of the people to the government and the principles underlying civil life. The part the people play in the government is given emphasis, as, for instance, in the chapters on the people and the land, the people and the money, and the people in politics.

**Turot, H., and Ballamy, H.** *Le Surpeuplement et les Habitations à bon Marché.* Pp. 260. Price, 6 fr. Paris: F. Alcan, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Trzcinski, J.** *Russisch-Polnische und Galizische Wanderarbeiter im Grossherzogtum Posen.* Pp. 145. Price, 3.20m. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1906.

**Van Tyne, C. H., and Leland, W. G.** *Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington.* Pp. xiii, 215. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

**Wagstaff, H. McG.** *State Rights and Political Parties in North Carolina, 1776-1861.* Pp. 155. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Studies, 1906.

**Webb, Sidney, and Beatrice.** *English Local Government from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporations Act.* Pp. xxv, 664. Price, \$4.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Willcox, W. F.** *Death Rate of the United States in 1900.* Pp. 59. Price, 75 cents. Boston: American Statistical Association, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Woodburn, J. A.** *Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States.* Pp. vi, 314. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Woodruff, C. R.** (Ed. by.) *Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League.* Pp. 502.

Reserved for later notice.

**Zartman, L. W.** *The Investments of Life Insurance Companies.* Pp. v, 259. Price, \$1.25. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.